



MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1900.

THE GOLD-SO-CALLED democrats have pretty well abandoned all their divers and sundry schemes for defeating the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Kansas City convention, and those of them who have not already seen the error of their way and come back to the democratic, have practically decided to join the republican party, and hereafter to support force bills, high tariff and imperialism, and all other measures intended to increase the profits of the few rich at the expense of the many poor.

A DISPATCH from Manila of yesterday's date is to the effect that one company of Americans routed a whole regiment of Filipinos, killing fifty odd, and losing only two of their own number. Such has been the character of the news from there for over a year. But the loss of the fifty Filipinos in that thickly populated country can be supplied more easily than that of the two Americans. Imperialists, however, take no notice of the loss of men—or of money either, provided the people give them as much as they want.

AND NOW the Germans, in retaliation for the tariff imposed by Mr. McKinley upon the products of their country, threaten to raise their duties on American products imported into Germany. This is only what might naturally be expected. A narrow, selfish policy may be submitted for a while, but must soon bring its own penalty, and the sooner, if supplemented by a hectoring and bulldozing spirit. Wise men fear that the United States have eaten their white bread.

NOW THAT the cattle trust has found out that the reduction it caused to be made in the tax on cattle imported into Cuba was not profiting it as much as it expected, as, under it, cattle from Mexico and Central, and South America are being sent to Cuba, has used its pull again, and had that tax raised so as to prohibit the importation of such cattle into Cuba, but permit its heavier cattle to be sent there at profit.

MR. WHARTON BARKER, the popular Presidential nominee, when he called on Mr. McKinley the other day, is reported to have told him that he, Barker, would receive a million and a half of the votes Bryan got in 1896, and that therefore he, McKinley, would win, hands down. The feeling of the popular leaders is not that they hate the republicans less, but that they hate the democrats more; but fortunately they have few followers.

THE BRITISH jubilation over the relief of Mafeking, to so-called people, seems as ridiculous as was that in this country over the destruction of the Spanish hulks in the defenseless harbor of Manila. The Boers abandoned the siege of Mafeking to defend their own country, and the Spanish fleet had nothing else to do but sink; and why either event should have provoked any special exultation is passing strange.

IT HAS NOW been developed that the postal frauds in Cuba have extended to the postal service in Porto Rico also. Those of that service in Hawaii and the Philippines have not yet been made public, but doubtless soon will be, for fraud and corruption in any part of anything, if not speedily and radically extirpated, will affect the whole of it in a short time, no matter how large a body it may be.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, May 21.

Messrs. Nicoll, Anable and Lindsay, of New York, presumably counsel for Neely, have written a letter to Chairman Ray of the House Judiciary committee, asking that they be heard before action is taken on the bill suggested by the Attorney General providing for extradition between the United States and Cuba. They have been invited to appear before the committee tomorrow. The letter names some of the grounds on which objections to sending an American to Cuba for trial will be raised. It says the Cuban laws presume a man guilty when charged with guilt. There is no trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus is unknown. It also asserts that the "present military governor of Cuba has said that he does not believe it wise or prudent or in any way desirable to subject American citizens in the service of their own government to the jurisdiction and capricious decisions of tribunals composed of persons alien in race and sentiment and administering a system of law with which Americans are entirely unfamiliar, and which would not be tolerated in any American community." It closes on this point: "The special report of General Wood on insular affairs made October 5, 1899."

The United States Supreme Court today decided that it has no jurisdiction in the Kentucky gubernatorial wrangle because no Federal question is involved and dismissed the petition of W. S. Taylor, the republican incumbent, for a hearing. This leaves the victory with the democratic governor and sustains the legality of the action of the Kentucky legislature. The great public interest in the case was again evidenced by the vast assemblage that had flocked to the Supreme Court room to hear

the reading of the opinion. Nearly all the Kentucky representatives in Congress were there; representatives Bailey, Senator Burrows, Senator Daniel and others. Next to the insurgent Taylor or Gov. Beckham was present or represented by counsel. Chief Justice Fuller read the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Fuller announced that he would not go into the facts as presented but at once dispose of the case. He reviewed the arguments on both sides and dwelt upon the essential necessity existing for independent power among the States to determine the qualification of its own officers and that the constitution of the same should be exclusive and free from external influence. Chief Justice Fuller quoted a number of cases in which the interference of the United States Supreme Court was invoked. He showed wherein these cases differed from the Taylor-Beckham case. The assertion that there was no due process of law was denied and the fact that the constitutional provision of Kentucky providing for manner of contest was not attacked was referred to. This provision has held for more than a hundred years. There was no violation of the 14th amendment and the office of Governor is not to be deemed property under the law. Governor Taylor's rights were provisional till determined by the reviewing board. Nor is the point well taken that the decision against Taylor made patent any condition equal to taking from the State its right to choose its own officers. The remedy must be found in the tribunal of the people. The United States Supreme Court has no jurisdiction, no Federal question having been raised, and the writ of error was dismissed. Justice McKenna announced that he concurred in the result, but is not prepared to say that an office is not property. In this case, however, Taylor's rights had not yet become property rights. Justice Brewer, for himself and Justices Brown and McHugh, concurred in the Chief Justice's opinion. He held that the court has jurisdiction and that an office is property, but that the contest before the legislature was final. He thought the writ of error should not be dismissed, but that the judgment below should be affirmed. He does not deny that there were many alleged wrongs and that some of the results were achieved by trickery. Justice Harlan announced yet another view, it being his opinion that the court has jurisdiction and that the decision below should be reversed. The action of the legislature was discreditable, he said. It took action without consideration. It defied the action of the people. It ought not to be respected as a judgment in any court. There was a fixed determination to seat Goebel. No judgment favorable to him could have been reached had the evidence and the law and the Constitution been regarded. He will file a written opinion at some future time fully embodying his views. In delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Fuller said in conclusion: "The commonwealth of Kentucky is in full possession of its faculties as a member of the Union and no exigency has arisen requiring the interference of the general government to enforce the guarantees of the constitution. In the eye of the constitution, the department of the State are peacefully operating although there may be difficulties and disturbances arising from the pendency and determination of these contests. This very case shows that this is so, for the parties who assert that they were aggrieved by the action of the general assembly properly sought their remedy under the law within their reach. That this proved ineffectual was the result of the constitution and laws under which they lived and by which they were bound. Any remedy beside that is to be found in the august tribunal of the people." The decision is also that the writ of error in the case of Taylor and Marshall against Beckham and Carter, involving Carter's right to preside over the State senate of Kentucky, must be dismissed.

The Boer envoys, Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, spent this morning quietly at their hotel receiving calls from a number of sympathizers with their cause. They will this afternoon call upon Secretary Hay and try to arrange for a reception by the President at which they will present their credentials. What those credentials cover is not known, but Gen. O'Brien says they provide the envoys with executive powers approaching those of ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary. These envoys place no credence in the reports that come from Lorenzo Marquez by way of London that a plot had been discovered at Pretoria to depose President Kruger, and that the Transvaal government had decided to surrender to Lord Roberts. They say that these reports emanate from British sources and are not to be believed.

So alarmed have republicans become at the prospect of the probable result of the next national election that they have coaxed poor old Mr. Sherman, whom they have treated so shamefully, into submitting to another newspaper interview, in which he is made to say that the President is dead sure of reelection, and that he, Sherman, is sorry he is too feeble to take part in the campaign.

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court today in favor of the democrats in the Kentucky case was just what has been expected from the first and therefore occasioned no surprise when it was announced, though it must be said that many republicans in both branches of Congress heard it with ill-concealed pleasure. It is supposed here that Mr. Taylor will now remove himself to Indiana, the Governor of which State has promised him a harbor there, safe from the Kentucky law officers who will arrest him for conspiracy in the murder of Governor Goebel if found within the borders of that State.

But, as said here, the postal frauds in Cuba are said to be more extensive than those in Porto Rico, and that in the construction of one short line of railroad alone around Havana, the government was robbed to an enormous extent, indeed so enormous that an investigation will have to be made.

No representative of the administration took part in the services attending the unveiling of the Grant statue at the Capitol last Saturday, nor was one present at the grand Boer ovation here last night. The administration is not lacking anything now by taking a pronounced stand on any of the public questions except yellow gold and expansion.

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top of its gilt frame is a group of figures, one in bronze representing an angel pouring oil. The present owner bought it of Mr. Solomon Heister, of Winchester. Representative Rhea of Virginia is the recipient of many telegrams and letters from republicans as well as democrats in his district, congratulating him upon the failure of the attempt to deprive him of his seat and assuring him that he will be re-elected at a fall by such a large majority that his seat in the 57th Congress will not be contested.

Many of the houses on both sides of Pennsylvania avenue are decorated today in honor of the Shriners, who are already here in large numbers and more are expected tonight and tomorrow. Many of them were on the streets and at the Capitol and the other public buildings, and many of them went to Mr. Vernon. The hotels, however, as yet, don't show any excess of guests.

In the House today Mr. Rhea of Virginia introduced a bill to repeal all the stamp taxes provided for in the war revenue bill. The President today named Thos. W. Thorneycroft of South Carolina, to be consul at Rome, France.

Among the visitors at the Capitol today was Governor Canfield of Georgia, a member of the House. He was warmly greeted on the democratic side of that body and complimented upon his recent speech, in which he, like most intelligent Southern men, took the ground that free schools in the South had not been a blessing, either openly or in disguise, to the negroes of that section.

Jefferson Leake has served notice on Rev. Thomas Simonton, of Lower Valley, N.J., that he would sue the preacher for marrying his minor daughter without his consent.

Prof. Roy Wilson White, of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, was brutally murdered by unknown parties on the street in Philadelphia on Saturday night.

W. A. Clark, of Montana, has received his credentials of appointment as a United States Senator, but it is said that he will not present them to the Senate for an indefinite period.

Eighty scouts of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry were recently ambushed in Mindanao by Filipinos, who were repulsed, with fifty-one killed. Two Americans were killed and three wounded.

Lord Salisbury is blamed by the English conservative newspapers for allowing Russia to secure a coaling station in Korea. It is believed in London that Russia's latest move is a breach of contract with Great Britain and Japan.

The nationalists' victory in the municipal election in Paris will result in a fierce struggle between the nationalists and ministerialists in Parliament and should the government, headed by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, be defeated, Mr. Meunier will likely succeed him as premier.

While trying to shoot the rapids in a canoe, Mr. Keston, of Dan, N.J., about two miles from Princeton, Philip Kingsland Hay, of Nutley, N. J., and Christopher Colon Augur, of Evansville, Ind., members of the sophomore class, were drowned yesterday afternoon.

The San Francisco Board of Health has adopted a resolution declaring that bubonic plague exists in that city. The health authorities say that while there are no living cases there, there have been six deaths during the past three months, and they have decided to take precautions against the development and spread of the disease.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE LORE.—Instead of putting whole berries between the layers and on the top and with cream, a plentiful supply of sorted berries should be well sugared and partially crushed and allowed to stand for three or four hours before they are to be used. The baking of the cake should be finished just before it is to be eaten. It should be split and buttered and a portion of the berries prepared as above should be placed between the layers. Serve in this form and after the slices are on the plates cover with a plentiful supply of the remainder of the berries as a sauce. It should be stated that the cake should be made the same as soda biscuit except that more shortening should be used. It should be served warm. I hope that with the aid of the suggestions made by owners of these truly delicious dishes may be able to have made for them what they have many times thought of since leaving the old home, and what I believe it is impossible to find at any hotel or restaurant in New York city.—[New England Cook.]

A JOKE ON BULLER.—Regarding General Buller and his supplies, there is an interesting anecdote current. Buller, it appears, telegraphed from Natal to some wine merchants to send out fifty cases of champagne, marked "castor oil." About the time the wine was due Buller wired to the officer in charge of the base, notifying him that he expected fifty cases of castor oil, which he wished dispatched without delay. The officer at the base replied, regretting the case had not arrived, but saying he procured all the available castor oil, twenty cases, which he had forwarded, in the hope it would suffice for the present. General Buller's remarks are not recorded.

EVERY MERCHANT SHOULD ADVERTISE.—Advertising is as necessary to the small merchant as to the great one. The man with the small store wants to increase his business, just as the owner of a large mercantile establishment must maintain its prestige. Business always goes to the advertiser, at the expense of the non-advertiser. That being the case, the most important reason why all merchants should advertise is obvious.

THE UNFATHOMABLE.—"Do you never," said the soulful Washington girl, "let your mind wander to great unsolvable questions?" Do you not grope through darkness in an effort to find light on vast, mysterious things? "I should say so," answered the young man from Philadelphia. "I've laid awake nights trying to figure out how your club came to win that whist game."—[Washington Star.]

The Norfolk and Ocean View Railway has just issued a handsome and most attractive booklet, handsomely illustrated, showing photographs of the bathing beaches, fine hotels, drives, etc., in and about Ocean View. The matter of the book is descriptive of the sports, recreations and luxury of a vacation at the celebrated sea side resort. The books are for free distribution will be sent to any one who writes for them. Address: C. M. RANDOLPH, Sup't. N. & V. Ry., Norfolk, Va.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

In the Virginia penitentiary Saturday Wm. Woodson, a negro convict, cut the throat of Ambrose Ferebee, another negro convict, causing almost instant death.

Mr. Rudy Wingerton, one of the best-known young business men of Winchester, died on Saturday of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which resulted from an ulcerated tooth.

Mr. Nathan Gardner, a well-known farmer of Spottsylvania county, died Saturday night at his home, near Fredericksburg, aged 71 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars.

In Greenville county on Saturday Dr. Robert Wallace Murray shot himself with a pistol. Death followed an hour later without his having regained consciousness. He was a bachelor, 40 years old.

Mrs. Elizabeth Catherine Groves, wife of Mr. Andrew C. Groves, died at her residence in Winchester on Saturday, after a long illness. The deceased was 78 years of age. She was a Miss Corbin, of Rappahannock county.

Mrs. Thomas J. Jackson, widow of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, is in Lexington visiting Gen. Jackson's nephew, Mr. Thomas Jackson Arnold, who lived there with his uncle while the latter was a professor at the Virginia Military Institute.

At the request of the sheriff of Mecklenburg, Gov. Tyler last night sent a detachment of 15 of the Richmond Blues to be present at the trial of Stephen Baptist, charged with the murder of Peter Jones. The victim was very popular and excitement runs high in the county. The case comes up today.

The Richmond carnival closed Saturday night with a parade and a mimic Mardi Gras. The heavy rains had somewhat marred the closing days of the fair, but the final events Saturday night were very satisfactory. The parade was the largest of the week, and was reviewed by Rex, who abdicated his throne at midnight. The feature of the procession was the appearance of large delegations representing the several orders. The carnival has been a very decided success. The attendance has been large, and everybody has enjoyed the festivities of the week.

THE WAR IN AFRICA. Peace rumors are flying fast in London as a sequel to the delirious rejoicing over the relief of Mafeking. One of the reports is that a telegram, addressed personally to Premier Salisbury by President Kruger, has been received at the foreign office proposing terms of peace. The message, it is said, is "couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

On the other hand it is officially announced at Pretoria that the Boers will not accept the terms of the peace proposed by the British, and that they are rallying around General Botha for further fighting. A report comes from Durban that there is a plot at the Transvaal capital to oust President Kruger and surrender the Transvaal to Lord Roberts.

Official confirmation of Mafeking's relief has not yet been received from British sources, but that the town is free is not doubted. It is rumored at Lorenzo Marquez that the relief column captured the entire besieging force, with its cannon.

Lord Roberts still delays his main advance from Kroonstad to the Transvaal. General Buller continues to move through the northeastern part of the Free State. An unconfirmed report states that General Buller has captured 1,500 Boers. Lord Methuen has seized a large quantity of Boer ammunition.

General Buller now faces formidable Natal's neck, at the northern entrance to the Tugela river, which is the only route by which the Boers can reach the sea. It is not known whether the Boers intend to offer resistance there. A British force is advancing through Zululand.

NEW AUDITOR FOR PHILIPPINES.—Yesterday Mr. Walter G. Coleman, the new civil appointee for the auditorship of the Philippine Islands, assumed the duties of his office, relieving Captain Todd of the U. S. artillery, the former incumbent. Mr. Coleman was appointed to the present responsible position by Secretary of War Root two months ago, and arriving here last week on the transport Thomas, from Washington, via San Francisco, he was duly assigned by the government.

The new auditor is a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and has been stationed in Washington for the past two years as general agent for the Florida Central Railway. Mr. Coleman was in the Philippines some years ago as the representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, so that it is not altogether new ground to him.

The position of auditor is a most responsible one, needing a man of ability, and the present incumbent has been carefully chosen by the Secretary of War. As the Government gradually straightens out affairs in the archipelago the burdens of the auditorship will increase, and that office will indeed be no sinecure. [Manila Times April 3.] Mr. Coleman has many friends in this city.

HORSE RACE.—A cold, driving rain and a track ankle deep in mud made the conditions for the running of the \$20,000 national steeple chase most unfavorable at Morris Park, New York, on Saturday evening. Only a small crowd, in comparison to the expected throngs, braved the discomforts of a journey to the track. Bonniert, C. Fleischman's Sons' representative, won the rich stake. Nine high-class youngsters faced the starter. Of the original nine announced Barretto and Elkhorn were scratched, but Green B. Morris added Golden Age and R. Walden and Sons sent Educate to the post. Bonniert closed a slight favorite at 11 to 5 over Bellario and the Morris stable, which were quoted at 3 to 1 each. Every horse in the race had a following, however, Telemachus being backed down from 20 to 12 to 1.

The stake was \$15,587.50 to the winner, while \$1,405 went to second and \$770 to the third horse. The nominator of the winner also gets \$1,000, while the nominators of the sires of the first, second and third horses get \$618.75, \$371.25 and \$247.50 respectively.

List of Unclaimed Letters. The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Va. postoffice May 18: Banks, Johnnie; Brooks, Mrs. Julia; Cannon, C. A.; Carter & Clark; Crupper, Mrs. Joe; Fry, Frank; Griffith, James; Greer, Mrs. Rebecca; Kine, Mrs. O. D.; Mason, Miss Eva; Lee, Mrs. Mary; Moore, Alfred; Murphy, Miss Mary; Pierce, Harry; Robinson, Wm.

JOSE L. CRUPPER, P. M.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, May 19.

SENATE.

The Clark resolution was laid before the Senate and on motion of Mr. Chandler went over until Thursday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Allen's resolution granting the privileges of the floor to the Boer envoys was called up. Mr. Allen warmly advocated its adoption and said the United States should hold out a helping hand to the republics of South Africa fighting for their liberty.

Mr. Davis moved to table the resolution. The motion of Mr. Davis to table the resolution of Mr. Allen was carried by a vote of 36 to 21.

Mr. Wolcott called up the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Tillman was recognized. Instead of speaking to the bill he sent to the clerk's desk a newspaper article relating to the Boers.

Mr. Wolcott raised the point of order that Mr. Tillman could not bring in other subjects. Mr. Platt of Conn., being in the chair sustained it.

Mr. Tillman then said something about pneumatic tubes, and called for the reading of the article. It was read. Then Mr. Tillman discussed for some time the career of Kosuth.

Mr. Tillman declared with much emphasis that the republicans of the Senate were too cowardly and too much afraid of England to extend any official courtesy to the Boer envoys.

Mr. Hear said he was in thorough sympathy with the Boers but the men now here were not diplomatic agents and therefore not entitled to privileges of the floor.

The Lodge amendment to the post-office appropriation bill continuing the pneumatic tube system in the cities in which it has been introduced, and appropriating \$250,000 for same, was adopted.

HOUSE.

Mr. Payne, republican floor leader, immediately after the reading of the journal offered a resolution proposing that Congress adjourn on Wednesday, June 6. It was received with applause and referred to the ways and means committee.

Mr. Gardner, chairman of the labor committee, then moved to suspend the rules to pass the bill requiring that labor on all government work in private or public shops be limited to eight hours a day except in time of war.

Mr. Bailey protested against the principle of the bill which he said made it a crime for any American citizen to sell his labor on the basis of more than eight hours a day. He thought the American laborer should have the right to make any kind of a contract he pleased in disposing of his labor.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that without this law the American laborer would always be threatened with competition of cheap imported labor on government works.

Messrs. Gaines, Bell and Jett favored the bill. Mr. Bailey said he realized the futility of his opposition, but he urged that it was a destruction of the right of personal liberty of both employees or employers to prevent them by law from making any kind of a contract they pleased. It was paternalism run mad.

Messrs. Grosvenor, Moody and Cummings urged the passage of the bill. Mr. Grosvenor said that the democrats had never attempted to pass a bill like this in the interests of labor but now it was proposed by the republicans, they were ready to vote for it.

The question of suspending the rules and passing the bill was then put, and resulted in 151 yeas, 24 nays.

Mr. Bailey made the point of no quorum. The Speaker counted 217 members present and declared the bill passed.

Chairman Gardner then called up the bill preventing interstate commerce in convict-made goods. After debate the bill was passed.

Representative Ray asked for unanimous consent that the resolution to amend the constitution so that trusts may be controlled by Congress, may be the special order for three days after the Alaska bill shall have been disposed of.

Representative Miers wanted to know whether it might not interfere with pension day. It might. So he objected.

Mr. Ray modified the request to exclude pension days. Mr. Richardson objected, because it might be necessary to fire, hold a conference of democrats on the matter. So the subject was dropped for the time.

Business relating to the District of Columbia was then considered by the House.

THE BOER ENVOYS.

An audience remarkable for its size, sympathy and enthusiasm greeted the Boer envoys at the reception given in their honor last night at the Grand Opera House, Washington, under the auspices of the congressional and citizens' committee.

While official Washington was not represented in any manner, there were probably thirty members of the Senate and the House occupying seats in the auditorium and on the stage.

Chairman Sulzer, of the reception committee, presided. A number of addresses, all earnestly supporting the cause of the Boers, were made. The speakers included Messrs. Abraham Fischer, A. D. W. Wolmarans and C. H. Wessels, the Boer envoys; Senator Wallington, Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Congressman Sulzer.

The three envoys were introduced in turn by Mr. Sulzer and each of them was given a cordial reception. The audience gave a standing greeting to Mr. Fischer, who told his hearers why the envoys had come to this country and what they hoped to accomplish.

"We have come across the seas from two great republics," he said, "to see whether there is in the hearts of the people of a great sister republic the spirit of a man to take up arms to obtain its freedom is strong enough to recognize the feeling possessed by us. We come to you as a great liberty loving people in whom the sense of justice and fair play is strong and look to you to find a practical scheme to obtain peace with justice."

"I cannot dilate as I would like to do on the causes which led to the trouble which now exists. We come to appeal to you people, to speak to you as brother republicans and to ask for a hearing, and we hope to obtain it. The receptions which we have been given have been gratifying to us ever since we have set foot on your shores. There is no doubt from assurance received from all parts of the country that the sympathy of the people is with us. We look to you to help us if possible, and whether we get assistance or not we appreciate the kindly feeling which has been manifested for us."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Situation in South Africa.

London, May 21.—The official announcement of Mafeking's relief on May 17, which was finally posted at noon today, sets at rest any uneasiness which may have been felt as to the accuracy of the press reports. Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, telegraphs today that the relief of Mafeking was effected by a column under Col. Mahon, of about 2,300 men. The war office announces that the queen has approved the promotion of Col. Bader-Powell to the rank of major-general. A rumor comes from Lorenzo Marquez that the entire Boer besieging force at Mafeking was captured by the British.

There are many fresh stories of Boer discouragement and willingness to surrender peace. The best explanation of the report is that there is a peace party of some strength at Pretoria who are anxious to end the conflict before the Transvaal is overrun and get the best terms possible. It is regarded as certain, however, that Kruger does not belong to it. He is believed to have a strong following, who will fight it out to the last ditch. Although Lord Roberts refused to listen to Dr. Wet's conditions that his men be not sent to Capetown or St. Helena, it is agreed that if this commando surrenders its arms the men will be leniently treated.

London, May 21.—Colonel Bader-Powell reports from Mafeking, under date of May 13, through Lord Roberts as follows: "Before dawn today a storming party of 250, Eloff personally leading, rushed the pickets and got into the forts and protectorate camps from the westward along the Molopo valley. A strong musketry fire demonstrated our position simultaneously on the eastern front. The western position closed in and stopped the Boers, and supports following and cutting off Eloff's retreat while the town defenses stopped his further advance. Eloff's force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was sent between it and completely surrounded it. Fighting continued all day and soon after nightfall two parties surrendered and the others were driven out of the state under a heavy fire. Ten dead and nineteen wounded of the enemy were left behind. One hundred and eight prisoners were taken, including Eloff, nine officers, seventeen Frenchmen, and many Germans. Our losses were six killed and two officers and nine men wounded."

London May 21.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts under date of Kroonstad, May 21, is posted: "Gen. Hunter is pushing on to Mafeking with supplies for the garrison. He is also arranging for a hospital train to convey the sick and wounded to Kimberley. Methuen has left Hoopstad to co-operate with Hunter. Kundle reports that he has occupied Ladysmith."

Roberts reports the following concerning the march of the Mafeking relief column: "Col. Mahon reports at Jamsil, May 15: 'I was followed by a Boer force from Martini Siding and turned westward to avoid it. On May 13 I was attacked in the thick bush, leaving five dead, 24 wounded and two missing, and one captain and one major severely wounded. The Boers lost more heavily than Mahon.' Col. Plummer joined Mahon at Jamsil."

Lorenzo Marquez, May 21.—According to Pretoria advices six guns have been brought from the front and placed in the Johannesburg forts. Trenches are being dug about the town.

London, May 21.—The war office denies the report printed in a morning paper that President Kruger has made any communication to Lord Salisbury relative to peace.

The Murder of Professor White.

Philadelphia, May 21.—In the murder of Roy Wilson White, lecturer in the college of the University of Pennsylvania, the police department finds itself confronted by a most mysterious case. It is now asserted that robbery was not the motive of the assassin. The victim was found late Saturday night weltering in his blood and unconscious. Near him was found a railroad bolt, covered with blood. He died early yesterday morning without having regained consciousness. That the murderer was not bent upon robbery is demonstrated by the fact that in the dead man's pockets were found \$16 in cash and two checks, one for \$5, the other for \$3. It is not probable the assassin was frightened away without having been given time to secure the money, had he wished to take it. The very viciousness of the attack is taken as tending to show that deep hate, such as might have been prompted by a spirit of revenge, must have inspired the crime.

Henry Ivory, a colored laborer, arrested on suspicion, broke down early this morning under severe cross-questioning and acknowledged that he stood by and watched his companion rain blow aimed at the defenseless head and face of the young lawyer, but denies that he assisted in the murder. The details of Ivory's confession will not be made public until the other man should be arrested.

Electrocution of a Murderer. Sing Sing, N. Y., May 21.—Fritz Meyer, the murderer of Policeman Smith, was electrocuted at 6:05 this morning in the prison here. He went to his death coolly and with indifference. Meyer, who until a few hours before last stoutly declared he was an atheist, became a Christian last night. Meyer's crime was a startling one. On October 27, 1897, he entered the Church of the Holy Redeemer, New York, and attempted to rob the poor box. A priest who saw him summoned a policeman named Smith, who attempted to arrest Meyer, and was shot dead. Meyer escaped from the church but another policeman was close by and he was soon arrested. During the trial it was brought out that he had previously robbed the church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn and had murdered an aged bull-ringer who discovered him in the church. Meyer took his sentence of death without emotion.

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